

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the above-referenced application. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.121, as revised June 30, 2003, claims are labeled as "Original", "Currently amended", "Canceled", "Withdrawn", "Previously presented", "New", or "Not entered".

Listing of Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method of detecting the presence or level of an analyte in a sample, the method comprising steps of:
 - (a) providing a sample containing an analyte;
 - (b) mixing said sample with a second ligand, which second ligand binds to said analyte when incubated therewith, so that analyte/second ligand complexes are formed;
 - (c) providing a solid phase having bound thereto a first ligand, which first ligand is characterized by an ability to bind to said second ligand in such a way that, were said first ligand and analyte exposed simultaneously to unbound second ligand, said first ligand would compete with said analyte for binding to said second ligand;
 - (d) contacting the mixture produced in step (b) with said solid phase so that unbound second ligand in said mixture binds to said first ligand on said solid phase, said contacting time for a given volume of the mixture in contact with the solid phase at any one time being selected from the group consisting of a time limited to less than about 1 second, 0.48 seconds, ~~0.12~~ 0.16 seconds, and 0.08 seconds;
 - (e) binding a detectable tag to said second ligand either prior to or after step (a), step (b), step (c), or step (d) so that a portion of said tag is retained on said solid phase upon formation of said first ligand/second ligand complex; and
 - (f) detecting said portion of said tag and comparing it to an amount of tag retained on the solid phase in the presence of a known amount of analyte to determine the presence or level of said analyte in said sample.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said first ligand and said analyte are identical.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said first ligand and said analyte are different.
4. (Original) The method of claim 3 wherein said first ligand comprises an analog of said analyte.
5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of mixing comprises adding said second ligand to the sample such that the second ligand and the analyte are present at approximately similar concentrations.
6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of contacting comprises contacting said mixture with the solid phase, wherein the solid phase has bound thereto an amount of said first ligand in substantial excess to the amount of unbound second ligand in said mixture.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein:
the step of mixing comprises incubating said sample and second ligand together so that analyte/second ligand complexes form and the amount of unbound second ligand in said mixture is thereby reduced; and
the step of contacting comprises forming a number of first ligand/second ligand complexes on the solid phase, the number of first ligand/second ligand complexes being smaller than it would have been had said analyte/second ligand complexes not been formed in said mixture prior to said contacting step.
8. (Previously Presented) A method of detecting the presence or level of an analyte in a sample, the method comprising steps of:
(a) contacting said sample with:
(i) a solid phase having bound thereto a first ligand that binds said analyte when incubated therewith; and

(ii) a second ligand that binds said analyte when incubated therewith,
the result of the two contacting steps being that a first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex is
formed on said solid phase,

(b) limiting the contacting time for a given volume of the mixture in contact with the
solid phase at any one time to less than about 1 second;

(c) binding a detectable tag to said second ligand either prior to or after formation of
said first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex so that a portion of said tag is retained on said
solid phase upon formation of said first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex;

(d) detecting said retained tag to determine the presence or level of said analyte in
said sample.

9. (Previously Presented) A method of detecting the presence or level of an analyte in
a sample, the method comprising steps of:

(a) contacting said sample with:

(i) a solid phase having bound thereto a first ligand that binds said analyte when
incubated therewith; and

(ii) a second ligand that binds said analyte when incubated therewith,
the result of the two contacting steps being that a first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex is
formed on said solid phase,

(b) limiting the contacting time for a given volume of the mixture in contact with the
solid phase at any one time to less than about 0.48 seconds;

(c) binding a detectable tag to said second ligand either prior to or after formation of
said first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex so that a portion of said tag is retained on said
solid phase upon formation of said first ligand/analyte/second ligand complex;

(d) detecting said retained tag to determine the presence or level of said analyte in said
sample.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claims 1, 8 and 9, wherein the step of
detecting comprises detecting the labeled tag in real time.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, further comprising the steps of:
fitting the real time detection data to a mathematical function or plurality of functions that describes the real time detection data;

calculating a quality assurance curve using a standard fitting algorithm such that the difference between the real time detection data and the calculated quality assurance curve is minimized;

providing a threshold value based on the quality assurance curve, the threshold value being chosen such that real time data that exceeds the threshold value signifies an error in the step of detecting;

comparing the real time detection data to the quality assurance curve to determine whether the threshold value has been exceeded.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the quality assurance curve is iteratively recalculated based on new real time data.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the threshold value is iteratively recalculated based on new real time data.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the step of comparing is performed by a computer.